## Washington Sentinel

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CITY OF WASHINGTON.

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THE DISMISSAL OF JUDGE BRONSON Yesterday we gave utterance to the ideas first suggested to us by Mr. Guthrie's letter dis missing Greene C. Bronson from the collector ship of the port of New York. But the subject matter is of such a character as to demand further consideration and more extended con ment, so that justice may be done.

The whole New York matter ought to have been permitted to remain a local quarrel. It was the plain interest of the democratic party that it should so remain. We have done all we could do to prevent and thwart the efforts of those who have labored to give it nationality In the very first number of the Sentinel-that issued on the 24th of September-we stated that we felt no disposition to become a party to the contests of rival State organizations; but that we feared that the New York controversy would assume a degree of national importance which would not permit us to remain silent with re-

From that time to the present hour we have done all we could properly do to prevent the efforts which designing men have been making to involve the great democratic party and the great principles confided to its charge and keeping with local divisions. But we have failed in our undertaking. The questions presented by the present condition of New York politics have been made national questions by the efforts and intrigues of men of easy virtue and loose principles. It is in this light, and in this light alone, that we feel that Mr. Guthrie may rightfully demand justice at our hands, although justice may be the last thing he would

In discharging the task which untoward circumstances have forced upon us, we do not mean that our position and purposes shall be misunderstood or misrepresented. We will protect ourselves from misinterpretation by speaking plainly and boldly. Against misrep resentation we have no safe protection-nothing better or more efficacious than exposure and denunciation-neither of which will ever reach those whose minds have been poisoned. Our enemies know this as well as we do; and they have determined to practice on that know ledge.

But to return to our sheep, as the shep herdesses of Provence were wont to say, in times that have passed by. To return to Mr. Guthrie and his present ludicrous position before the country, as we say now. Mr. Guthrie undertakes to place a false issue before the country-an issue which every man of ordinary intelligence knows to be a false issue. He does not, in his last letter to Judge Bronson, state the plain facts in plain and unequivocal language. This error his followers and satellites have made even still more glaring and offensive. It is not true that Judge Bronson voluntarily and improperly interfered in the local affairs of New York. It is not true that the last presidential contest involved d malcontents. It is n true that Mr. Guthrie did not order Judge Bronson to appoint freesoilers to office. It is so low. For one, we acknowledge no such tests not true that Mr. Guthrie insisted on the dismissal of the New York collector because free- Bronson. We wish success to the national desoilers had been appointed to office in the cus. tom-house at New York.

Mr. Guthrie's friends undertake, by unworthy cunning and disreputable prevarication, to make it appear that some, if not all of these things, induced him to demand the dismissal of Judge Bronson. The first letter of Greene C. Bronson was written not to Mr. Guthrie, but to the freesoil managers that had posted him in the public prints, as one of their leaders and sympathizers. That letter induced and caused Mr. Guthrie to send his first missive to New York: and the time at which it was sent, and the manner and form of the words in which it was couched, leave no room for doubt or mistake. The efforts that Mr. Guthrie has made to change the venue-to deny the purpose and intent of that letter, while acting up to it-proves that he is either a tool in the hands of a more cunning and designing man, or is fully impressed with the knowledge that he has been seduced into a great and grievous blunder, which he has not the upright and straight-forward manliness to admit and make amends for. It requires more courage to confess an error than to fight in a wrong cause; and in our short experience we have more than once seen men willing to face death because they had not the spirit to

Why did Mr. Guthrie write to Judge Bron, son? Why did he write on the third of October? He wrote, and he wrote at the time he did write, to rebuke Judge Bronson for not going into the freesoil organization; and his letter was intended to instruct the New York collector to appoint regular Van Buren freesoilers to office. He had no other motive, no other purpose; and no plea will avail him in defence, but a plea setting forth his own ignorance, stating that he knew not what he was doing, but repeating like a parrot words that had been put into his mouth. It is an insult to the public-an outrage to popular intelligence to pretend at this late day that the Treasury department did not mean to take a part-an active part-in the New York politics. The friends of Mr. Guthrie-those who sustain and support him-the very organs through which he speaks to the public are now appouncing to the country that Judge Bronson was removed because he espoused the cause of Daniel S. Dickinson and of the national democrats in New York, in the war they are waging against Van Buren and Cochrane. They have even presumed to read us out of the democratic party, to make room for abolitionists and bloomer advocates, and the family of Gerritt Smith. Go on, gentlemen, you are only laying up wrath against the day of wrath. The time is not far distant when comparisons, even though comparisons are odious, must be made. We are ready for the test now-waiting an opportunity to apply it. We scorn Jarauta bushfighting-the skulking cowardice of guerilla warfare. An open, manly contest is all we ask-all we desire.

## BULLS OF EXCOMMUNICATION AND POLITICAL THUNDERBOLTS.

The Church of Rome has but one Pope and Supreme Pontiff; and one of his highest attributes and extreme powers consists in issuing bulls of excommunication. Such document carry dismay and terror into the hearts of the refractory and incorrigible reprobates and here ics against whom they are directed. In the deprivations they entail-in the positive evils that follow in their train-they are not unlike Uncle Toby's curse, which is but a rehash of the awful denunciations of his most Catholic Majesty, and which, when heartily uttered and practically applied, blasts, withers, and utterly lemolishes the miserable victim and offender.

But whilst the power of excommunication in the church is confined to its great head, that power in the democratic party seems to be possessed by all who choose to exercise it. But the thunders of excommunication have become so familiar that they have ceased to be terrible People have found that they are quite as harmless as the tin-pan thunders of the theatre One press after another, assuming all the insignia of its usurped authority, stands up before the world, raises its arm and levels its harmless bolts at the head of some independent free-thinker or press. But latterly a most extraordinary state of things has come to pass. Because the best democrats, the trustiest and the truest, and the ldest constitutional democrats of New York have fallen out with their quondam enemies, the freesoilers, whose sins, though as scarlet, were, by the magical efficacy of the Baltimore platform. transmuted into virtues, and made as white as snow-because they will not swear-upon the principle we suppose that extremes meet-that heir present purity is increased by their former guilt, their present fidelity by their forme paseness; because the national democrats will not do all these things, their adversaries and some of the public presses of the country have taken it on themselves to denounce them as actionists, to brand them as disorganizers, and to declare them broke, cashiered, and regularly outlawed. Not content with that, they have rone so far as to excommunicate from the de-

The order has gone forth that no man shall l eckoned a democrat who does not declare that Mr. Guthrie's first letter to Judge Bronson was in all respects right and proper-who does not pronounce Judge Bronson's reply a regular bill f abominations, and who does not raise up his ands before high heaven and swear that Mr. Guthrie's second letter was as true as truth, as weet as sugar, and at the same time as strong as poison. If, in a word, a man dares to disapprove of Judge Bronson's removal from office, e is to be incontinently driven from the demo cratic party. Now, verily, this is a great issue on which the great expounders of democracy and defenders, par excellence, of the adminis tration, are to stand before the country. All that hitherto made a democrat, is now as no thing. What avails it that a man values as his life all the principles, usages, and traditions of the democratic party? What avails it that he has adhered to them through good and evil report? Unless he approves the expulsion of Judge Bronson from office, he is no democrat. This is declared-formally, authoritatively de

mocratic party all who wish well and render

aid and comfort to them.

Has the great democracy of the country come to this? If so, it is balanced on the point of a stitution of the country. No, it is not reduced of faith. We disapprove the removal of Judge mocrats of New York, and we claim to have as good a right to act with the democratic party as the very presumptuous self-constituted udges in the matter.

The folly and stupidity of attempting thus to frighten grown men, as if they were children is to us and to the country generally the occasion of merriment. Let these gentlemen climb higher and still higher, imitating the noted monkey whose fate they obviously design to emulate. We laugh to scorn all such who take it on themselves to prescribe new tests of democracy, and feebly and impotently essay to hurl down the thunderbolts of Jupiter on the heads of the free men and the staunch democrats of the country for not suffering themselves to be dragooned and horsewhipt into slavish ac-

These gentlemen are playing a strong game. bold game, but they will find out in the end a very imprudent and losing game. Go on. Give us more Bulls of excommunication. Be more lavish with your thunderbolts. Shower them down until they are as thick and as plentiful as the rain-drops of spring or the snow-flakes of winter-as blackberries in June or chinquepins in September.

We like them. In these dull days something is needed to refresh, to enliven, and to amuse the good people of the country. The only disagreeable thing connected with the affair is the infortunate failure to do what is attempted. Our humanities are strong, and we cannot help feeling sorry to see strutting, swelling tragedy kings debased into mirth-provoking clowns. When they look for tears, groans and wails of frantic agony, they get only the merry laugh. We are sorry that such is the case, but, indeed, we cannot help it.

But to be more serious, these gentlemen for get themselves. They imagine, although freesoil people do not acknowledge the relation that they are the masters, and the people are their slaves. That they have but to speak, the people to obey. To tell them to approve is to enforce their approval. We look upon this great country and its institutions and people in different light. Our State is not made up of chains and slavery-our Constitution is not the sepulchre of freedom. We agree with the noble poet who gives this beautiful description of what a free country should be:

"What constitutes a State! Not high raised battlements or labor'd mound. Thick wall, or mosted gate;

Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned: NO. MEN, HIGH-MINDED MEN.

BUT KNOW THEIR RIGHTS, AND ENGWING, DARE MAINTA These constitute a State."

The Albany Northern Railroad Compe have made an assignment. Within the last ten days a personal mortgage was executed to Erastus Corning. The liabilities of the company over and above the original mortgage of \$600,000, are not much under \$500,000, and in order to bring the whole line of road into use, an expenditure of not less than \$250,000 will be required.—Hartford THE MIRACLE OF THE AGE.

We live in stirring times. Events crowd so rudely on one another that the occurrence of vesterday is most unceremoniously shoved out of the way by the vigorous and audacious occurrence of to-day. The discovery of the circula tion of the blood, seems as old as Adam. The law of gravitation as venerable as Moses. Franklin's discoveries, and the application of steam and the telegraph, all have the settled look of old well-established things. The finding of the northwest passage, has just been chronicled, but that announcement has been rapidly followed by the announcement of anothdiscovery that is in truth the most wonderful of all the wonders. It is that the democratic party is'nt the democratic party.

It took a wise man to find out that. It took

To see what was not to be seen." But the discovery has been made. Dem erats are no longer democrats. What avails the battles they have fought—the sacrifices they have made. One word changes them. The sudden petrifaction of men, women, children and beasts in the enchanted city, mentioned in the Arabian tales, excited our liveliest surprise and our warmest interest in childhood." In every variety of posture—in eating, in drinking, in walking, in standing, in lying down, they were changed. The warm glow of life was on themthe flush of health, the bright gleam of intelligence. The robust strength of manhood aninated the limbs of the men : grace and loveliness adorned the chiselled forms of the women nirth, laughter, and innocence came fresh and oyous from the children-but in an instant they were changed. They passed from life unto death. They stood motionless and dumb. They stood still, for they were petrified by en-

But that wonderful miracle that so aston and interested us in childhood no longer astonishes. A greater miracle has been performed in the face of day, before our eyes, before the eves of countless witnesses.

In the act of working for the democratic party, a labor of love; in the act of asserting the rue principles that make up its creed; whilst defying its enemies and cheering its friendswith the hoot at one and the hurrah to the other, fresh on our lips, the decree has gone forth, and we stand changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, from democrats intowhat? A gleam of comfort, of hope, here breaks upon us! Into what? We are told that we have been magically changed, but have not yet been told what we have been changed into. We await another revelation.

## OUR BOOK TABLE.

The editors of a daily paper have but little pportunity to make themselves thoroughly acainted with the numerous publications of the day. Such are the demands on their time that they are fortunate in being able to snatch a noment to glance through them. Several pamphlets have been lying on our table for some days, to which we desired to give a patient hour, in order to be enabled to speak of them as they deserve; up to this time, however, we have been denied what we so much

on Government, from the pen of James W. Walker, esq. The Charleston Mercury thus introduces to its readers a critical notice of the

work: "We received a copy of the above work, a few days since, from its author, our respected and tal-ented fellow-citizen, James W. Walker, esq., and have since given to it that careful perusal to which his well-carned reputation entitles the productions

It concedes to the author great ability, bu dissents from many of his opinions and positions as tending to consolidation—as repugnant to States rights and the "immortal vindications of Jefferson and Calhoun."

From Mr. Edmund Ruffin, the great Virginia agriculturist, we have been favored with several of his admirable essays. We have laid them aside for future reference and use.

THE SHOW OF HORSES at Springfield has peen very successful. A large and fine display of animals has been made, and a great concourse of spectators has been assembled. The correspondent of the Roston Journal says

Friday Morning, 6 A. M .- The heavens certainly smile propitiously on this exhibition, for the third and most important day has broke with every indication of beautiful weather. The sun is coming up, people are pouring into town on foot, in carriages, and by the early trains, and people who did not go to bed at all last night, are turning up from every chair, sofa, and resting place in town. The crowd yesterday was past all calculation, and it will be far surpassed to-day.

The exercises will be much more exciting

to-day than on any of the three previous days In fact, to-day is the exhibition, as the prece ing operations have been merely preliminary. At half past eight a race against time will take place, on the following terms: A Vermont around the track twice in three minutes—just a mile—then the owner takes two thousand lollars for his horse; if he fails, the owner for-

feits five dollars to the society.

The grand scene of all takes place this mor ing at nine o'clock, being the grand entree and procession of all the horses. The combined ircuses in christendom could not present

cene that would compare with it.

The sharpers are on hand, and an accon plished and shrewd game was played on Mr. Chester Osborn, of Springfield. He was on the grounds when he found himself in the vicinity of two men who were apparently driving a horse trade. One insisted that his "old man" would be terribly offended if he should sell his norses to the other. Mr. Osborn became interested, and approached the pair, when the as-sumed horse owner said he would sell his horses to Mr. Osborn, and Mr. Osborn might sell them to the other, and then his conscience would be clear. Finally, Mr. Osborn made a trade for \$455, and the buying man counted out the money, which the other would not take, all on money, which the other would not take, all on account of the "old man." Mr. Osborn was then called upon to pay the money, and take in return the buyer's money, he being promised \$10 for the job. But he had no money, and \$10 for the job. But he had no money, and, with the men, came down street to borrow it. He succeeded in getting \$300 of Smith & Cutler, and this he paid over to his employer, who wanted he should go up street "to have the matter settled," the other scoundtel remaining behind. After going back as far as Rockwood's store. Mr. Oshora store, Mr. Osborn was requested to go ba and tell the other man to come along. I went back, and found the man missing, course; and when he returned, his other frie had gone, and with him his \$300.

WANTED .- A fifer and drummer to best for "march of intellect;" a pair of snuffers for the "light of other days;" a stone-cutter who can drill deep enough to blast the "rock of ages;" a ring to fit "the finger of scorn;" and a new cush-ion for the "seat of government." From the National Den

open coalition with the woolly whigs. Much sooner than was anticipated has the short-boy ticket been abandoned. Nobody even dreamt that it was nominated with any intention that it was to be supported. But the pre ictions made at the time have become ver sooner than was conceived by any one. On Thursday evening a meeting was held in the city of Rochester, "composed of prominent business men," exclusively whigs and freesoilrs, and among them the most active freesofts in that city, who very harmoniously agreed upon a State ticket, taking only one prominent can-didate from the regular democratic ticket, five of the most important from the whig ticket, and two, the treasurer and canal commissioner, from the barnburner ticket.

There can be no doubt but similar mo ments are projected in other particular locali-ties in the State, and before the day of election arrives every county in the State, where any o the disorganizers reside, will be supplied with instructions to that effect. Whatever success they may meet with in the interior of the State, ve can assure them no such coalition can formed with the whigs in this city and vicinity. Grover and Dryer are undoubtedly in the secret in this matter. The plan was agreed upon at Market Hall, Syracuse. It was stood that their names were only to be used or not, as circumstances thereafter should seem most fit and proper, in their efforts to defeat the democratic ticket. Hence the absence of any public consent of Grover to accept the nomination. Our fellow-citizen, Robert Kelly, whom by this Rochester movement is aban oned to the handful of votes he may obtain in this city, has been kept in ignorance of the de-termination, from the first, to unite with any party, faction, or ism whatsoever, to prevent the democratic party from electing their State ticket.

And in this stratagem the leading prints of that faction heartily rejoice. They encourage the undertaking, but, with a coyness and shrewd-ness equal to their leader's most palmy days, they endeavor to conceal the real object and purpose they have in view. Knowing, as they did, from the start that they were a "whipped community," a rejected clique with a judgment of condemnation pronounced by the people, they are prepared to throw the State into Whig

Every man on the ticket, we repeat, has been bandoned, except Yates, for canal commi sioner, and Seger, for treasurer. What say the remainder of the gentlemen who have not been permitted to know the course their masters were pursuing at headquarters? We have said that rover was so informed-he was too dangerou and bold a man to be thus tricked in the dark Where are Verplanck, Kelly, Bristol, Edgerton and others? Will they suffer their names to be longer suspended in newspaper columns, under such an act of duplicity and double-dealing? Will they permit John Van Buren to place their names before the public, to be gazed at only in derision, whilst he is concocting all nanner of schemes to make them appear politically ridiculous forever.

We think we shall hear no more about the democrats uniting with the whigs. This Ro-chester affair has turned the tables completely upon the heads of the unprincipled barnburn-ers. When they charged us with coalescing with the whigs, they knew such charge was absolutely false in every particular. Not a symptom of the kind has ever been exhibited. Bu he freesoilers are the real coalitionists. The are as ready now to coalesce with the whigs as they always have been with secessionists, bul-lies, blackguards and anti-renters. They cannot exist, even in appearance, except in coali tion with some party, faction, ism or other They pretended to act and vote with the demo ratic party a year or two, but they never were worthy of trust. They would strike any candidate, from President down to hogreeve, if by so doing an ambitious motive was to be attained, or personal motive the object. We hope that the whigs will obtain much gratification in joining hands and fortunes with the anticanal faction, which the democracy have shaken off. Hope they'll have a harmonious time. Hope they'll have a harmo

The Late Col. Mason The announcement of the death, in this city, of James L. Mason, captain of engineers and brevet lieutenant-colonel in the army, is one which will carry regret not only to all those who have been his companions in arms, but to every citizen of the country who appreciates the use lantry which characterized a distinguished and chivalrous soldier. Colonel Mason began his military life in 1832, at the early age of four-teen, as a cadet of the academy. The confi-dence of his friends in his boyish ability and promise was very great, and he well supported it: He at once took the head of his class, and was graduated in 1836 with distinguishe honors, an officer of the corps of engineers.

Many years afterward, other boys used to talk
of Mason's brilliant career in his classes. He
served with credit on several important works, passing through the grades of second and first lieutenant, and attaining that of captain of en-gineers about the time that the Mexican war pened a larger field for his abilities. Joining the army under command of General Scott, he was distinguished in common with his comrader was distinguished in common with his comrades at the siege of Vera Cruz, and afterwards, attached to Worth's divison, he took an active and prominent part in that eventful campaign, contributing to its successful issue no less by his professional skill than his daring gallantry. Before Molino del Rey he executed one of the most brilliant and dashing reconnoisances of the war, and was detailed to lead the storming party of that terrible day.

Few events of the military history of the country are more striking than the strack of the ountry are more striking than the attack of the

orlorn hope at Molino. The fate of the brave forlorn hope at Molino. The late of the brave column, literally awept away by an overwhelming fire of the enemy, is well known, and Capt. Mason was among the severely wounded. At the close of the war he received the grades of brevet major and brevet lieutenant-colonel, and at once took charge of several important works. At the last session of Congress, a large sum was appropriated for the defence of San Francisco, and Colonel Mason was selected as a member of the Pacific Board of Engineers upon the appointment of Colonel Mansfield to the office of Inspector General, he was placed in charge of the important work to be erected on Fort Point, and became the presiding officer of the board. During his passage out in July, he contracted the Panama fover, and after a lingering illness of nearly two months, he died on Monday, the 5th inst. Colonel Mason was in his 35th year at the time of his death. He has gone from amongst us in the strength of his manhood, and at a time when he was just entering upon a large field of usefulness. That his friends loved him, is the least to be told—but whether they loved him most or admired him most, is hard to say. To his extrodinary genius and acquirements he united a kindly and winning manner, and while the people may well regret in him a faithful and zealous servant, the army, and especially his corps, will long remember his name with mournful pride, as that of a gallant soldier, and a high-toned and accomplished gentleman.—San Francisco Herald, Sept. 16.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC CASE DECIDED.—
The arbitration recently decided in Philadelphia, between the paying stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company and their patentees, has resulted in favor of the plaintiffs—the effect of which will be the cancelment of a considerable amount of stock, with the addition of funds, back dividends, &c. The effect on the stock, now paying good dividends, will be to enhance its value. The defendants in the case are satisfied with the award, and the company are united in their determination to exceed all past success.—New York Herald.

From the New York Tribune. The Camel in the United States.

The introduction of the camel into the pra ries and deserts of the western and southwest-ern portions of the United States, to be employed as a beast of burden in regions almost destitute of water, and offering but a scanty supply of herbage of very inferior quality, has been viewed by many far-seeing individuals as an object of much national importance since the discovery of the Great Basin, and the estab lishment of overland routes from the Atlantic States to the coast of the Pacific.

Having recently had access to a manuscript by General Harlan, of Cochranville, Chester county, Penn., narrating his career and experiences in Asia, we have derived from it and from the perusal of statements of its author the following information with regard to the camel and the practicability of its introduction into the United States.

As to the authority of the evidence upor which these facts depend, it will be recollected that General Harlan resided nineteen years in the east, during a part of which period he was actively involved in the military operations of Dost Mohamed, Ameer of Cabul, and Rungeet Sing, Prince of Punjaub, prior to the conquest of Cabul by the British. As general of the staff of the former, he commanded a division of the army of Cabul, destined to the invasion of Bulkh, the ancient Bactria. On this expedi-tion he was accompanied by a caravan of six-teen hundred camels of northern stock, in addition to four hundred attached to his own command. Being compelled to cross the highest range of the Indian Caucasus, and to superin-tend his own commissariat, he enjoyed the most ample opportunity for becoming practically fa-miliar with the capacities of the northern or Bactrian camel, as he had been previously with those of the dromedary of the plains. He was also able to estimate the relative value of the cross resulting from their admixture, and known as the Booghdee by the Affghans and other

northern tribes.

Of the dromedary of the plains General Harlan remarks that, when selected for burden, he is loaded with ease and safety, and will carry, on an average, four hundred pounds in a level country. On long journeys his daily march is about eighteen miles, and his rate about two and a half miles per hour. The more delicate-blooded and highly trained aninals bear much the same relation to their laboring compeers that the racer holds to the dray-horse. They are used exclusively by couriers and express riders. Their ordinary day's journey is sixty miles; but a fine speci men will travel one hundred miles daily, for several days in succession. His utmost speed

s about ten miles per hour.

The dromedary of the plains is very ill-adapt ed to mountain traveling, having but feeble power in climbing, and still less in descending a steep. His chief usefulness is confined to sandy soils; for, when the ground is wet and slippery, as it is usually in clay ground, his hind feet are exceedingly apt to slide apart and rup-ture or sprain the ligaments of the pubis; the thighs being very deficient in abductive power, and the legs being very long. This accident is usually fatal, and if it occurs on a journey, the animal is generally killed or left to starve. As a preventive, the hind legs are hoppled above the gamble joint, by means of a cord, when traveling over treacherous ground. When thrown down or swamped in mire, the dromedary makes no attempt to rise. The elephant or the horse will roll upon the side on such occasions, and will await or assist the efforts made to relieve him; but the dromedary resigns himself to despair. He is a very noisy creature, and is constantly roaring and braying while being handled and loaded by his driver. Indeed, the slightest disturbance calls forth his

obstreperous lamentations.

The Bactrian camel is a stouter-limber The Bactrian camel is a stouter-limbed, heavier-bodied, and much more bulky animal than the dromedary of the plains. He might be useful as a beast of burden, but for the great size of his two humps, and their peculiar position, which render it impossible to adopt such a saddle to his irregular back as would accommodate a respectable load; for much weight upon the back between the humps is inadmissible. The hump, in all the camel family, is intolerant of pressure, and their burdens are borne upon the shoulders and hips, chiefly the former. This species is, therefore, seldom used, even for light carriage, yet is invaluable as the parent of a hybrid race, formed by crossing the mal Bactrian camel with the female dromedary of the plains. This is the Booghdee, of which we have already spoken. Consequently the blood of the Bactrian camal is extensively diffuse among the dromedaries of the mountains and

plains of Central Asia, Syria, and Egypt. The Booghdee, or cross just mention much resemblance to the male parent in gen eral figure, being short-limbed, heavy-bodied and possessed of great muscular power, but he inherits from his mother the peculiarity of the single hump, and becomes merged into a drome-dary. He is not employed by couriers or ex-press riders, his speed not being remarkably

The average load for a Booghdee is six hun dred pounds when traversing plains, and four hundred pounds on ordinary mountain roads His greatest advantage over the ordinary drome daries, as a mountain carrier, arises from the strength and complete development of the claw which forms the termination of each toe, in the camel tribe. In this particular, the animal follows his paternal parent; for this appendage is feeble and short in the dromedary of the plains, rendering him less secure in treading among rocks and on wet ground. Moreover, the strength and length of the claw decline rapidly in the mixed race, as the blood of the Bactrian camel becomes less dominant in the progeny. In the true Booghdee it is so strong that he is nearly as sure footed as the horse The comparative shortness of his hinder exthe sliding apart of the thighs, and, being bred among the mountains of the north, his consti-tution is adapted to colder regions, without unfitting him for labor under the burning sun of the plains. He is a much quieter animal than the Indian dromedary, and makes scarcely any

oise on the march. It is obvious, then, that the dromedary of the plains is the proper animal for express riding on the sands or saline dust of the Great Basin and perhaps in some parts of middle Californi but that he would be useless for all other purpose except for breeding in the prairie and other r gions of the west, where not only arid deserts but also snow-clad mountains require to be traversed should be regarded as the great national object, the importation of the Bactrian camel and the dromedary of the plains being incidentally ne-cessary for the production and preservation of

All who are acquainted with the history the improvement of animals by crossing breeds are aware of the impossibility of preserving the value of mixed stock, when the parents the value of mixed stock, when the parents differ widely in character, if the plan of breeding "in and in" be pursued. In order, then, to effect the successful domestication of the Booghdee or mountain dromedary with us, it will be requisite to supply ourselves with several pairs of the dromedary of the plains, for the sake of a supply of females, and a like number of Bactrian camels for the sake of males, although the female of neither race is of much value for burden. It would be likewise desirable to secure a few high-blooded courier dromable to secure a few high-blooded courier dron

edaries, for purposes of speed alone.

No sufficient supply of either tribe of camels except the dromedary of the plains, can be obtained in Lower India; and better specimens even of this class—better, because stronger and more capable of endurance—can be procured nearer home, in the neighborhood of the Mediterranean, especially in Arabia. The Bactria camel, of the best quality, can only be found in Central Asia, in countries where no one, unfamiliar with the east, dare venture to go, and with all the means of protection obta-from the Russian and Persian courts.

It appears probable, then, that Smyrna would be the proper port for the shipment of the ne-cessary supply of these animals. But, in any case, whoever may be employed to carry out the design, he will find his exertions of little avail, unless he is thoroughly acquainted, not ral varieties, but also with the language and social condition of the people and their modes of dealing, in those demi-savage regions where his mission must be performed; for no depen-dence whatever could be placed in local agents.

The very difficult incursion to Bulkh, three hundred and sixty miles distant, over the snow-clad summits of the Indian Caucasus, and the return thence to Cabul, in the winter season. was accomplished by General Harlan with the loss of but one camel, and even that one was killed by an accident unconnected with disease or fatigue, though the campaign lasted seven months. His animals were all of the northern varieties, chiefly Booghdees. On the other hand, the British army of the Indus, on its march to Cabul, under Lord Keene, in 1838 and 1839, employed exclusively the dromeda-ries of the plains of Indostan. On the return of General Harlan to India, over the route of one division of this army, he found the line of march literally strewn with the bleaching bones of this unfortunate train; and he learned from the verbal report of the British fiscal agent at Calmul, that in the other division, accompanied by thirty-five thousand camels, "the result was still more disastrous.'

From what has been already stated, it will be perceived that the capacity for labor of the Booghdee or Bactrian dromedary approximates to three times that of the horse, when loaded upon the back. For draught he is of little use though sometimes employed in Asia for the light plowing, or rather, scratching of the earth vogue there, as well as for some other similar duties. In soft sands or on river mud, he is much less liable to sink or become mired, in consequence of the great size and compressi-bility of the spongy ball beneath the foot. In has the advantage of even the this respect he dromedary of the plains, because his greater bulk and weight are compensated by at least a proportional enlargement of all-parts of his ex-

The Booghdee wades in safety streams deep enough to reach the belly; but when the bot-tom is treacherous, or the water deeper, a boat is necessary for his transportation, as he is no swimmer. The greatest drawback to his usefulness, is his liability to become jammed in descending long and rapid declivities. The species of lameness results from the continued pressure of the weight of the animal and the load upon the shoulders; but it is a curious fact in his economy that the consequent weak-ness may be invariably removed in a few hours, y administering by the mouth about two ounds of goor, a kind of inspissated molasses; pounds of goor, a kind of inspissated molasses; this quantity being about equivalent to half a gallon of the ordinary article, of which the animal is very fond.

The Booghdee is ready for full service when four years old, and is considered old at twelve years of age. In comparing him with the horse, as to relative value, it is proper to observe that he is more subject to disease, though in this respect he has vastly the advantage of the dromedary of the plains, which frequently die in great numbers, without apparent cause, especially during the rainy season. One forn of fatal affection in all the camel tribe is a spe cies of epilepsy or other convulsion, which frequently occurs during the rains. Through cor finement, inattention, and want of cleanlines in their treatment, these animals become liable to a peculiar mange when preparing to shed

their coat, and this complaint, if neglected, of-ten produces death.

The original price of beasts of burden is a matter of secondary consideration in calcula-tions of economy, when compared with the cost of their maintenance; nor is it of much more moment in comparison with the expense of in troducing animals from distant countries; but as the prices of camels and dromedaries in the east may excite some interest in those who cor template their introduction, it may not be amis to mention that a good Bactrian camel is worth in Central Asia, about fifty dollars; a drome dary of the plains adapted to breeding, for the purpose of increasing the stock of Booghdees may be had in India at an average price of thirty dollars, but would probably be found much dearer in Syria; and the value of supe rior courier dromedaries, in Beloochistan, tl centre of their excellence, varies from one hur dred and twenty-five to three hundred and 60 dollars, according to the perfection of their points. A Booghdee of superior quality is worth at least fifty dollars on the borders of Persia. I speak here of the males only; for the females, of all the varieties, are worth les than half these prices, though capable of bear ing about half a load when not engaged in the

care of their young.

In food these animals are almost as omni vorous as the goat. The interior of their lips and mouth is studded with very numerous, long and hard spicula, pointing backward toward the throat, and retaining the masses of tough and coarse herbage which they mascitate with avidity, and, indeed, with a voracity almost ine. These spines, with the lining mem brane which covers them, are so callous tha they bid defiance even to stout woody thorns. The camel or dromedary will seize a strong branch of the acacia tree in its large mouth, pressing it back nearly to the commissure of the lips, and then dragging it between the teeth, to the very tip of the last twig, he will appro-priate all the leaves, in spite of the acute prickles, for which this tree is remarkable. He is fond of the saline or alkaline vegetables of deserts, and especially so of the wild sage There is probably no plant in the Great Basin or about its margin, that would not be received by him as a luxury. He is such a gorman-dizer in browsing that he often surcharges himself; and disturbed digestion then renders his breath exceedingly offensive. The ordinary food of these animals, therefore, costs almost nothing, and may be obtained most cheaply, or even gratuitously, precisely in places where that of the horse is most expensive. On long and rapid journeys, the Europeans in Asia give their camels grain, but the natives are not in that habit, except when nothing but dry fodder is accessible, as in the winter season at the north; and it is the opinion of General Harlan that they thrive better without it, when green food can be obtained in sufficient arantity. Quantity, rather than highly attritive properties, seems to be the chief requisite in the diet of these creatures. When grain is given, it is usual to provide them with two messes daily, and the animals are allowed plenty of time for browsing in the afternoon; but in forced marches, which are sometimes extended to thirty miles in a day, though the rapidity of gait is never increased, the fodder is brought to them at a later hour. It is proper also to remark that the animals should not be disturbed after their principal meal until the prothis accomplishment may be ascertained by their gritting their teeth at the appropriate moment. This sound is called by the drivers "naish zudden," and until it is heard they pertinaciously refuse to move with their charge; experience having taught them that the pre-caution is necessary to the health of their quad-ruped friends, for whom they entertain a strong

where even such an adept should be armed the end of the day's journey-usually about grain is saved.

Of course these remarks do not apply to the courier dromedary when traveling at speed. His food, on such occasions, should be, if possible, about eight pounds of unbolted flour and two pounds of your, or a quart of molasses, at each feed, with dry fodder at night. A considerable amount of glee, (an oil of butter,) is given to these rapid pacers, as it greatly improves their wind. In this country lard, or any good animal oil, might probably be substituted with advantage.

With regard to water, the camels require it but once each day for comfort, but should be permitted to drink it at will, whenever it is accessible. The Syrian stock is accustomed to the bitter water of deserts, and their also should be reared in the midst of su culties as they will be expected to contend with in after life. Their singular power of resisting the consequences of the abstraction of water may be improved to a great extent by training, and be brought to a degree of perfection pro-bably sufficient for the longest necessary journey through the wilderness of western America without wasting power by carrying a supply of an article so ponde

One of the great advantages of rearing the Booghdee and the Bactrian camel in this country, would be found in the value of the long wool of the head, neck, breast, hump and shoulders, forming a fleece probably quite equal to that of four sheep, which is annually shaven and employed in forming tissues, approaching in softness the wool of Thibet, and surpassing in silky smoothness and fineness the most delicate flannel. The proceeds of the article alone would nearly or quite repay the cost of maintaining the animal, especially in the far west. As the saddle for the Booghdee is always so constructed as to avoid pressure on the hump, this wool is not destroyed by its at-trition when the animal is on duty. The reason why this very valuable pile has not heretofore attracted the attention of European and American manufacturers, may be inferred from the fact that little is known here of any animal of the came! family, except the dromedary of the plains, or Indian dromedary, which does not produce it. The came!'s hair shawl, so called, not formed of the hair of the camel at all. out, as is well known, it is woven from the pile of the goat of Thibet. Its erroneous title was probably derived from the great reputation of the wool now under notice, which commands a very high price in the east, though, of course, used exclusively in the manufacture of cloths and shawls for the consumption of the nobles. We offer these somewhat extended details to

show that the idea of the domestication of the camel tribe in the United States is a subject of great importance in various ways, that it is surrounded with difficulties not likely to be foreseen by careless thinkers, and that the failure of the design, through any defect of plan would be a national misfortune. To import the stock without a proper selection and manage-ment of the animals, both before and after their arrival, by committing the affair to some highly intelligent person already fully acquainted with their habits, wants, and treatment, would be fatal to success. Even the importation of Arabic or Syrian drivers would only increase the expense, to a great extent, without furnishing an effective remedy for the evil; for a knowledge of the climate and resources of both east and west, is not less necessary than an acquaintance with the languages of both regions, to enable any one to accomplish the object with ertainty and propriety.

The New Year of the Jews.

A Jewish correspondent of the Buffale Rough Notes, explains this festival as follows: The first day of Tishri, (October,) is the new The first day of Tishri, (October,) is the new year's day. According to the Mosaic institution, is this festivul appointed for the blowing of the trumpet [3, M. 23, 24,] in Jerusalem, the priests blow the trumpet on that day from early in the morning till the setting of the sun. After the destruction of the temple, this was observed iso in other cities in Palestine. After the dispersion, they introduced the horn instead of

The Rabbis are of the opinion that the first day of creation was the first of Tishri. The Lord of the Universe judges the whole world on this day, both the dead and the living. The Jews congregate therefore in the syna-gogues to pray for forgiveness of sins, long life and prosperity. They have particular prayers to that effect, some of which are very beautiful, approaching almost to a pure Biblical compo-sition. The Jews, on those days, congregate in the synagogues very early in the morning, and remain there to noon time, when they return home to enjoy a sumptuous meal, and return again to the house of prayer, where they continue for the first two days of the month After the evening prayer on the eve of the first holy day, every Jew says to his neighbor and friend in the Hebrew language, "May your life be written (in the book of life) to a prosperous and happy year," to which, the other "You also." According to the Rabbis, every Jew should eat on the eve of the first holy day the following vegetables: Cabbages, in Hebrew Rob, which signifies also, "much," whereby the Jew says: "May it please God, that I shall have much profit in business this year." The second is garlick, in Hebrew Krati, that is, to cut as under: whereby the Jew says: "May it cut asunder; whereby the Jew says: "May i please God to cut the enemies of Israel asunder."
The third is pumpkin, Kara, "to tear," and

past year." The blowing of the horn in the synagogue should arouse the Jews from their sins, and re mind of the giving of the law on Mount Sinai. They should also entertain the hope of return-They should also entertain the nope of returning to Palestine and the restoration of their national independence; and finally, they should trust that the dead will rise again. Whilst the blowing of the horn is going on in the synagogue, no one is allowed to speak, or even to whisper, cough, or spit, and every one should endeavor to hear the sound distinctly. The endeavor to hear the sound distinctly. The prayer before this performance should be re-cited with fervor, fear, and trembling, and in an humble attitude—the head bowed de the eyes closed.

accompanied with the words, "May it please

tear (to destroy) the evil judgment

The following, translated from the las Pavis Constitutionnel, gives an account of a recent attempt by a Russian prince to assassinate the distinguished general-in-chief of the Turkish armies:

Prince Gortschakoff had resolved to remove Omer Pacha, and for this purpose he or his emissaries had tried to poison that gallant geneemissaries had tried to poison that gallant general, who has already done so much towards the regeneration of Turkey. It appears that a European physician, who arrived some months back at Constantinople, obtained, but of solicitation, the direction of the military hospital of Schumla. It seems that Omer Pacha tal of Schumla. It seems that Omer Pacha soon perceived that this person kept up mysterious relations with Russian spies, and in consequence he kept on his guard. Soon after, being warned that there was an intention to poison him, he feigned to be indisposed, and sent for the medical man in question to attend him. This person, after examining the patient, went out to pressure a column of the patient. caution is necessary to the health of their quadruped friends, for whom they entertain a strong brotherly regard.

The quantity of grain for a mess, (if any be given,) during a march, is five pounds in the morning, and it is repeated in the evening, with the addition of ten pounds of dry fodder. When on a halt, the fodder also is divided between the messes. In warm climates it is customary to commence the march about daylight, and when circumstances do not require great haste, the animals are generally turned out to browse at